capacity to teach; and, if they approve of the teacher, no set of men are more ready to be instructed. The improvements in agriculture in Europe are greater than at any former time—the free trade system, by lowering the prices of farm products, has rendered it imperative on Govern-ments to enable the farmers to produce proportionate increased quantities to compete with for-eign prices; and did they not pursue this course, revolutions would be inevitable, or their farm prorevolutions would be inevitable, or their farm products must be protected by high duries; and while our ratio of crops have been yearly decreasing, those of England have as steadily increased, until the oppositus of their new school of politics are daily becoming converts to the new system—Every county in England now receives per annum more benefit in the form of agricultural information. mation, disseminated at the public expense, than the total amount paid for similar purposes since

the formation of our Government.

Our politicians at Washington say that the powers of the General Government do not reach the case, and that it should be done by the States—if so, the States should not be inactive. New-York does much by publishing large edi-tions of the Transactions of her State Society and of the American Institute, but not half so as she should and could do by the appointment of a few lecturers to visit each County, collecting and disseminating information. Maryland has appointed a State Agriculturist, and already the good results have rendered both the office and the incumbent popular. No other State has the incumbent popular. No other State has acted as yet in any way to improve their greatest source of wealth. Two men might exchange their hats once per hour for a year, and neither of them would be improved in fortune at the end of the time, but if each of them could produce new merchandise as does the farmer, not only themselves, but the body politic of which they form a part, would be benefited; and as one per centincrease of crops would be more than equal in value to the whole of the present receipts of the Government, it is at least proper that less than a Government, it is at least proper that less than a one-thousandth part of that receipt should be spent to produce a probable gain of many times one per cent:

MR. EWBANK'S DEFENCE.

Administration of the Patent Office.

The following is Mr. EWBANK's reply to the charges circulated against him, as published by the National Intelligencer:

From the Louisville Journal.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS—The Philadelphia aguirer has a dispatch from Washington, January 21, Leguirer has a dispaich from which any a:

"It is stated the Francisch has intimated to Commissioner Zwhank
"It is stated the Francisch has intimated to Commissioner Zwhank
a wish for the latter to resign. Numerous charges of a grave character have, it is said, been preferred against the Commissioner. I
get aformation from a reliable source, and give it to you for what it
worth."

We have received from Washington copies of two sets of charges against Mr. Ewbank. They seem, from the hasty glance we have given them, to prove him to have acted partially, unfairly, and tilegally in his official capacity. Perhaps, however, he may have something to say for himself.

It seems that the Commissioner has something to say for himself; and, in justice to him, we give place to the subjoined correspondence, furnished by him, and intended to meet one of the thousand allegations which are industriously cirthousand allegations which are industriously cir-culated through newspapers and pamphlets against him—with what motive we will not un-dertake to say—and which, if suffered to pass wholly unnoticed, are of a nature to affect the public confidence in his integrity, and in the fidelity, ability, and impartiality with which, as we sincerely believe, he discharged the daties of his onerous and responsible public employment.

Correspondence. PATENT OFFICE, Saturday, Feb. 1.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith, by Dr. Gale, the examiner in the extension case of Chaffee, my replies to the charges of Day and others, and all the papers relating to the case.

As the calumnies of Fuller, Day and others have been widely circulated by the press, and are now being circulated in almost every section of the Union, in order to render this office and its administration obnoxious to public censure, I purpose unless you disapprove, to publish the answers, with the view of disabusing the public mind and with the view of disabusing the public mind and exposing the covert and open, and at present combined, efforts of bailled dishonest agents, defeated pirates, and hitherto disappointed intriguers—
That these have done their work on the minds of many, I have long known, but have not met with an example equal to the one furnished by you yesterday in the communication of Hon Hugh White.
This gentleman has obviously become alarmed by visions of frightful official deprayity which some visions of frightful official depravity which some adroit artists in diablerie have shadowed out before him, for surely nothing less than alarm could induce or justify an enlightened legislator suddenly to call upon the Government to apply the star-chamber process to get at truths which he (or any one else) could have got for himself in five minutes

at this office.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOMAS EWBANK.

Hop. A. H. H. Stuart, Secr'y of the Interior.

PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1851.

Six: In reply to the charges preferred against me by H. H. Day and others, of malfeasance in office in the extension of E. M. Chaffee's patent for an improvement in the manufacture of India rubber, I have the honor to submit what follows, together with the Examiner's report of the facts and the whole testimony in the case. I regret not replying earlier, but I could not, without ar-resting the business of the office at the most press-

resting the business of the office at the most pressing season of its duties.

Previous to 1836, the application of India rubber to render woven fabrics water-proof was
through a tedious process, and by means of an
expensive solvent, purified spirits of turpentine.

An establishment in Massachusetts, known as the Roxbury Company, expended over \$30,000 per annum in the purchase of this solvent.

Mr. Chaffee, who was in the employ of this company, discovered a simple mode of readering the rubber sufficiently plastic without subjecting it to the action of any solvent whatever-a dis-covery that caused a complete revolution in the It produced an article superior to any previously known. Its value may be infer-m the fact that it saved a single company. \$36,000 in one year for turpentine alone; besides a large additional sum consequent on the extra la-

ber which the use of that solvent required.

A patent was granted to Chaffee on the 31st of August, 1836. This he sold to the Roxbury of August, 1836. This he soid to the Roxoury Company, at or about that time. The company subsequently failed, by which he lost a greater part of the amount he was to receive for it. The patent went into the hands of trustees, and en-tirely beyond the reachof the inventor, who, when it was about to expire, sought its extension in order that he might reap the reward for it, which he had failed to receive during its lifetime.

The laws relating to extensions are section 18, of act of 1836, and section 1 of that of 1848. Both

The laws relating to extensions are section 1s, of act of 1836, and section 1 of that of 1848. Both are here introduced:

"SECTION 18, and section 1 of that of 1848. Both are here introduced:

"SECTION 18, and section 1 of that of 1848. Both are here introduced:

"SECTION 18, and be if further exacted. This whenever any patence of an invention or discovery shall desire an extension of his patent beyond the term of its limitation, he may make application therefor in writing to the Commissioner of the Patent Office, setting form the grounds thereof; and the Commissioner shall, on the application paying the sum of forty dollars to the credit of the Tressury, as in the case of an original application for a pasent, exame to be published in one or more of the principal newspapers in the City of Washington, and in such other paper of papers as he may deem proper, published in the section of country most interested adversely to the extension of the patent of the papers and show cause why the extension should not be granted. And the Secretary of State, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, shall constitute a Board to hear and decide upon the evidence produced before them, both for and against the extension, and shall sti for that purpose at the unperand place designated in the published value of the invention, and of his receipts and expenditures, anticensity in detail to exhibit a true and faithful account of loss and profit in any manner accruing to him iron and by reason of said invention. And, if, upon a hearing of the matter, it shall uppear to the full and entire as all suction of each board, having due regard to the public interest therein, that it is just and proper that the term of the patent should be extended by reason of the patentse, without neglect or failt on his part, laying failed to obtain, from the use and association thereof into use, it shall uppear is and proper that the term of the patent of the irre specific himself existed to obtain, from the use and associati

bereafter each of the principal examiners employed in the Patent Office shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and each of the assistant examiners an annual salary of fitteen hundred dollars. Provided, That the power to extend patents now vested in the board composed of the Secretary of State. Commissioner of Patents, and Solicitor of the Treasury, by the eighteenth section of the act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, respecting the Patent Office, shall heresiter be vested solely in the Commissioner of Patents; and when an application is made to him for the extension of a patent according to said 18th section, and sixty days notice given thereof, he shall refer the case to the principal examiner having charge of the class of inventions to which said case belongs, who shall make a full report to said Commissioner of the said case, and particularly whether the invention or improvement, secured in the patent was new and patentable when patented; not discrepance the said grant or retuse the extension of said patent apposithes amb principles and roles that have governed all longer in the patent was never the invention of the patent was never the patent of the patent was new and patental posithes amb principles and roles that have governed to the patent with the extension of said patent upon the said to longer.

erm than soven years.

"The following suggestions and rules have been adopted or the benefit of those persons who may hereafter apply

To extensions:

The questions which arise on each application for an exis to the invention novel?

I. Is it useful?

2. Is it marful?

2. Is it marful?

3. Is it rainable and important to the public?

4. Has the inventor been adequately resonarrated for his me and expenses in originating and perfecting it?

5. Has he used due difference in introducing his invention of the experient lies?

time and expenses in originating and perfecting it.

5. Has he used due diligence in introducing his invention into general use!

To enable the Commissioner to come to a correct conclusion in regard to the third point of inquiry, the applicant about procure the testimony of persons not interested in the invention, which testimony should be taken under oath. In regard to the fourth and fifth points of inquiry, in addition to his own oath showing his receipts and expenditures on account of the invention, by which his profit or loss is to be ascernined, the applicant should show, by the testimony of disinterested witnesses on oath, that he has taken all reasonable measures to introduce his invention into general use, and that, without default or neglect on his part, he has failed to obtain from the use and sale of the invention a reasonable remmeration for the time, ingenuity, and expense bestowed on the same, and the introduction thereof into use.

The law now requiring that a notice of sixty days shall be given of each application for extension, it will be necessary for the applicant to file his petition, and pay the requisite fee, at least three months before his patent expires.

Persons opposing the extension of a patent must file in the Patent Office their reasons, specifically set forth in writing, twenty days before the stimony, oach giving reasonable notice to the other of the time and place of taking said testimony, which shall be taken according to the rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents in cases of interference.

All arguments submitted to the Commissioner must be in

All arguments submitted to the Commissioner must be in All arguments submitted to the Commissioner haust or writing.

The report of the Examiner, now required by law to be made to the under rejuved, will, if practicable, be ready fifteen days before the day appointed for the hearing. And, in order that the examiner may have ample time to make his report, the patent, together with all the restinony and as guments, should be field in the office at least twenty days before the day of hearing.

If the applicant fails to farnish the undersigned with a statement, in detail, of his receipts and expenditures, as required by the light section of the act approved July 4, 1838, his application must be rejected. His attention, therefore, is particularly called to this point, as many fail to accompany their petitions with any statement of receipts and expenditures.

is particularly called a time point, as man and expenditures.

If a patent has expired before application for extension is made, or if such application is made a critical the sixty days notice now reculred by law, the office can afford the inventor no relief. The desires a renewal of his patent, his remedy is to be found only in a special act of Congress.

Extract from Commissioner's Memorandian Blok of Extensions.

Inclus Rubber Mannigature—E. M. Chartz.

"Inclus Rubber Mannigature—E. M. Chartz.

"Inclus Rubber Mannigature—E. M. Chartz.

"I inclus Rubber Mannigature—E. M. Chartz.

"I inclus Rubber Mannigature—E. M. Chartz.

"I include Rubber and Particular Council and St. 1850.

"On the petition of Estwin M. Chaffee, of New Hennewick, New Jersey, praying for his extension of a pasent granted to said chaffee for an improvement in the mannigature of Louis rubber for a seven years improvement in the mannigature of Louis rubber for a seven years in the second of the seco

"Hearing August 5, 1850; postponed to August 20; delayed final tion such the 20th, when the schession was crafted."

The grounds on which the extension was grant-

ed were concisely these: lst. Chaffee was unquestionably the first inventor of the improvement secured to him by

patent. 2d. The improvement was useful and of public importance. It wrought, as already stated, an entire and beneficial revolution in the manufacture of India rubber fabrics. Its value, as estimated by respectable and disinterested witnesses, was from \$100,000 to \$300,000. Its value may | was further be inferred from the powerful and unexampled opposition made to the extension by par-

ties using the invention. id. The testimony shows that said Chaffee, owing to unfortunate circumstances which he could not control, failed to receive anything like a fair remuneration for his invention, or even enough

to save him from absolute poverty.
4th. The Examiner reported favorably to the extension, and with him the entire corps of Ex-

aminers coincided. The case, therefore, came clearly within the letter and spirit of the law authorizing extensions.

To the report of the Examiner, in reply to the charges, I have only to add a few general remarks, which may cover charges perhaps not noticed by bim in his report or in his marginal notes in the pamphlet, which he wishes to be considered a

case, and call your special attention to that of Mr. Day, who figures as principal witness and chief accuser; and likewise to the fact that Mr. Newell, hose witness Day was, has not complained of

he extension.
With regard to insinuations of corruption and kindred crimes. I can only meet them by defying the keenest and challenging the most malignant, produce an atom of evidence to support them; while, to meet even suspicions of latent improprieties and wrong, I am ready to answer, on oath, interrogatories relating to any or to every

ne of my official acts. Notwithstanding the shamefully false assertion, page 19, that I made, or said I made, the decision without reading the testimony—I read the whole most of it I went over with the examiner in the e, and subsequently took all the papers to my gings, where, for three consecutive nights, I

perused the whole alone, making minutes as I proceeded. The papers shown to Day on the 29th I had that morning brought from my lodgings.

On that morning Mr. Day introduced himself to me by saying he supposed I knew he was interested in defeating the extension, and as his counsel, Mr. Gifford, had not arrived from New-York, he had howeht to the office another yearleman. se had brought to the office another gentleman They both stated that the time was short, and that they desired to see the arguments in the case of Chaffee's extension. I directed the papers to be shown to them, and told them that the decision would be withheld till the latest moment, that they might have every opportunity, during that day and the following one, to examine papers and send in further communications on the subject. The decision was withheld till past 3 o clock the following day, the last on which the extension

It is believed that not since the organization of he office has there been an attempt to contro action of the Commissioner equal to this. either in the daring and recklessness of parties interested, in their assuming the characters of witnesses and principals, as occasions suggested, or in the variety and extent of improper influences brought to swerve him from rectitude, combined to with the bined too, with the peculiarity of his position at the time the decision had to be made. Under such, as under any circumstances, but one safe course could be pursued, and that was, regardless of the denunciations of the press, threats of being rejected by the Senate, of impeachment, expul-sion from office, charges of incapacity, prostitation of the bureaux to subserve particular interests and individuals, of corruption in its worst forms, and against slanders circulated by envy liberately to endeavor to arrive at a righteens and legal decision, and declare it. This I think I did, and in so doing secured to an unfortunate, but highly meritorious citizen, a chance to make something out of an invention by the free use of which his opponents are reputed to have acquired much,

if not all, their wealth.

Perhaps I ought to mention that Hon. T. Ewing wrote and forwarded to me on the Sth of August-two days before the patent expired-an arread by the examiners, nor placed on file, I ap-pend it to this letter. With it yea have, I be-lieve, every document connected with the case correspondence, testimony and argument. To the paper of Mr. E. I gave, as was my duty, my best attention. Whether its reasoning is conclusive against the extension you will judge after reviewing the testimony. To my mind it was not: I acted accordingly. If I could have been unduly influenced by the opinion of any one, none could have had more weight with me than that of Mr. E. whom I had been accustomed to regard as a

Valuable personal friend.

I respectfully and earnestly ask you to review the whole case, and the more severe, and searchretofore made for that purpose, approved July 4th, mbundred and thirty-six, two principal examiners to scalated examiners, in addition to the number of cossistant examiners, in addition to the number of able it will be to me. This is due to the characters now employed in the Patent Officer and that

ter of this office, and that of the gentlemen employed in it, to inventors, and to the public at large, and also to Congress, which is now being importuned to alter the existing patent laws by the defeated opponents of this extension, who are boldly enforcing the alleged impropriety in my de-cision in the case of Chaffee to effect the altera-

tion they desire. Commissioner, who conscientionsly fearlessly performs his duty, no matter what his talents integrity and reputation may be, can es-cape denunciations from disappointed applicants, nor from interested agents and attorneys, especially when heavy contingent fees are not realized. A clearer case of extension than the one complained of has not come before the office since I have been in it, and had I yielded to the desperate and unprecedented attempts, through the pub-lic press and by other means, to overawe the office and prevent the extension being ordered, should have violated, and most grossly, the oath have taken faithfully to execute the trust commit-ted to me. If the decision in this case be unjust, I am incapable of making a just one, or of under standing what a meritorious invention or a useful contribution to the arts is, and the request of the

contribution to the arts is, and the request of the authors of the charges for my removal ought certainly to be complied with.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, Your obedient servant.

THOMAS EWBANK.

Hen ALEX H. H. STUART. Secry of the Interior.

The papers referred to in the letter of Mr. EWBANK are toe voluminous for the space we have to spare, and we are therefore obliged to omit them.

Eds. Nat. 1st.] therefore obliged to omit them.

FROM TEXAS.

We have dates from Galveston to the 21st ult. An order has been transmitted to Col. J. E. Anderson, of Corps of Topographical Engineers, in Texas, directing him to make a survey of the Bra-zos and Gandalupe rivers.

The ship Travis, Capt. Bolls, from New-York,

arrived at Galveston, having left New-York on the 15th ult. She had a full freight and a number of

About Christmas, six or eight negroes, belonging to several gentlemen of De Witt County, ran sway. The negroes were well armed, and mounts a strong party of swsy. The negroes were well armed, and mounted on good American horses. A strong party of gentlemen started in pursuit of them a few days afterward, determined to bring the negroes back dead or alive. It appears the ranaways had succeeded in getting as far on their journey toward Mexico, as San Patricio, before they were discovered. A gentleman of that place discovered them a few miles above the town while out hunting cattle. He immediately returned into town, eave the slarm and in a few hours afterward a gave the alarm, and in a few hours afterward a party of citizens started in pursuit. They soon found the negroes, and arrested them with much difficulty. One of the pursuing party was wounded in the foot, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a friend, while another had his horse wounded in the shoulder by the same

when the negroes were first discovered, they were led by a white man, whom they called Gee. This fellow succeeded in making his escape, by crossing the river.

Lieutenant King with seven men, says the Aus-Lieutenant King with seven men, says the Austria Gazelle, came upon a body of eleven Indians, who were in possession of a considerable number of horses, which they were driving off. He immediately charged upon them and a light ensued, in which Lieut King was slightly wounded. Night coming on and the Indians having sheltered themselves in the timber, he drew off and returned to camp. The next morning Capt McCulloch stated in revisit and shout twelve of clock came. to camp. The next morning Capt accounted a started in pursuit, and about twelve o'clock came started in pursuit, and about twelve o'clock came in sight of the Indians, then only seven in nur from which it is supposed that several were killed in the fight of the preceding evening. Capt M. pursued them about fifteen miles, when the Indians having left all their horses and disoncumbered themselves of every thing calculated to impede their flight, the pursuit was abandoned. The horses, which were afterwards ascertained to have been stolen from the neighborhood of Goliad, were recovered, and a considerable amount of booty thrown away by the Indians in their flight.
party is said to have been Lipans, a tribe w

we observe were parties to the recent treaty made near Fredericksburg.

Speaking of the steamship Palmetto, the Lavacra Journal of the 18th inst. says:

Happily every person on board escaped without injury. The steamer, however, soon went to

pieces, and her entire cargo, including most of the passengers baggage, was lost. A few hundred dollars worth have since floated ashore. We regret to say that the Palmetto is a total wreck her furniture is broken to pieces and spoiled and it is not expected that even her engine will be saved. We have understood that the Palmetis a dead loss to her owners, as nothing about her was insured.

From the N. O. Picayune, of 26th ult. We have received files of Galveston papers to the 23d inst. besides papers from other parts of

We learn from the Galveston Civilian that a party of Capt. McCullough's company of Hangers, stationed in the vicinity of Copano, came upon an Indian trail on the 26th of December, between the Medio and Aransas, which they followed for the Medio and Aransas, which they ishowed for some hours, overtaking the Indians about dark. They fired upon them, killing two. The Indians returned the fire, wounding Lieut. King in the breast with an arrow. It being dark, and a hea-

with an arrow. It being dark, and a heavy rain falling at the time, the Indians escaped without further loss.

Capt. McCullough took the trail on the morning of the 27th at daylight, with a party on fresh horses, and pursued the Indians over 25 miles, their route being marked by the articles thrown away in their flight. The chase must have been rather an interesting one for both parties, the In-dians running for life, the Rangers for vengeance-They came in sight of the Indians as they were leaving their horses on the edge of an extensive and dense chaparral, into which they escaped, it being impossible for the Rangers to follow them The Indians lost everything-horses,

provisions and arms.

The Austin State Gazette will hereafter be conducted by H. P. Brewster as editor, assisted by J. W. Humpton.

It is understood that some of the felons at

Huntsville are greatly enraged because a negro has been sentenced to the penitentiary. They regard this as a gross insult to the white convicts there, and complain loudly of the legislators who have thus placed the white felon upon the same

vel with negroes.

The Washington Ranger publishes a corresponce between the Secretary of War, (the Hon I. Conrad.) the Hon. V. E. Howard, and Col ert, of the Topographical Engineers, the result which is that an order has been transmitted to . E. Anderson, of the corps of Topographical Engineers in Texas, directing him to make a survey of the Branos and Guadalupe rivers. But to what extent the survey is to be made is not stated.

About \$800 worth of articles from the steamship Palmetto were sold at auction at Matagorda

on the 15th inst. The Brazes river is very low; the Trinity is in

fine navigable order and was rising.

The citizens of Dallas County have determined to meet at the raft on the Trinity river, on Monday, the 2d day of December, for the purpose of devoting a few days' labor to the clearing out of James B. Johnson has been elected Mayor of

San Augustine. The total vote on the Pierce bill, as officially ported, is 9,250 Ayes, 3,366 Noes.

A gang of twenty or thirty negroes, under Mr. Ward, have been engaged by the Colorado avigation Company, and are at work on the -the great obstacle to the navigation of that fore were but seventy deaths in Houston for

The corporation of San Antonio have been authorized by the vote of the people to take stock in the contemplated railroad from that city to some

point on the Gulf coast.

DEFALCATION AT NEW-ORLEANS .- The N. O. Bee of the 15th ult. gives the following account of the late Bank Defalcation in that city: Yester-day morning Mr. Wm. Montgomery, President of the Bank of Louisians, and Mr. Ray, the Discount Clerk of the institution, made an affidavit before Recorder Genois, the former setting forth that Victor St. Victor, late paying teller of the Bank had suddenly departed, leaving a deficit in his cash account of about \$70,000, and the latter praying for a search warrant to examine the premises the Teller, where it was presumed that some of the money could be found. The search, how-ever, led to nothing, and though the police were all day actively engaged in tracing the steps of the fugitive, yet up to a late hour last night, no clue had been discovered to his whereabouts. It

appears from what we have heard that the Direct

takes, (such as paying out the other day a forged check for \$5,974.) and with this view had agreed to pay him a retiring salary of \$1,000 per annum, and to place another person in his stead to perform the active duties of the office. Mr. Davis, the Cashier, accomplished Mr. St. Victor at 8 closes the Cashier, acquainted Mr. St. Victor, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with this resolve of the Direc-tory, whereupon the latter evinced much agita-tion, and in a few minutes afterward left the Bank. Not returning, suspicion became aroused and on examining the money drawer, it was found to be deficient in the sum above mentioned. This to be deficient in the sum above mention of Paying gentleman has occupied the position of Paying Teller in the Bank for five years past, and has always borne an irreproachable character. He had attained the advanced age of 72 years, was consequently infirm, and not exactly fitted for the arduous and responsible duties of the office.

BALTIMORE.

Kidnapping-Trade with the South-Stabbed -Inmates of the State Prison-The Express Robbery.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Baltimone, Monday, Feb 3-P.M.

Quite a system of kidnapping has been carried on between Kent and Queen Ann's Counties, Md., and Baltimore City, for some months past. The gang were finally ferreted out, and two ring leaders, named Mollitt and Price, and several auxiliaries, have been arrested, held to bail or committed to answer for their outrages. Their plan of operations has been to catch an unwary negro boy or girl in the country, take him or her to a private house and keep them till an opportunity was silorded to bring them to Baltimore. Here no difficulty was experienced in selling them to the numerous slave dealers with whom our city is cursed, and no representations of the poor negro being heeded, their fate is sealed.

A few days since a Mr. Spear, of Kent County, had a servant girl spirited away, and as he did

A few days since a Mr. Spear, of Kent County, had a servant girl spirited away, and as he did not believe she had absconded, he suspected this kidnapping gang. Accordingly he came to the city, and, by the aid of an officer, in the course of a day, found his girl at the slave depot of the Messrs. Campbell, West Pratt st. Messrs. Campbell showed a legal bill of sale made out in the names of Mofflitt and Price, in which it was evidenced that they had paid \$425 for the girl. Of course her master demanded and obtained her, taking her bome to a somewhat better condition than pulling cotton or working sugar came. It is to be hoped that these body pirates may meet with their just deserts when they shall be tried. The great increase of the Southern trade with

The great increase of the Southern trade with the port of Baltimore, consequent upon the Slavery agitation, has opened the eyes of our citizens to the probable benefits to be derived by its still further increase. The proposition of a line of steamers to Liverpool will be urged with re-newed vigor, and has the prospect of success. The increase of clearances from Baltimore to Southern ports, of from 19 vessels in January, 1850, to 41 vessels in January, 1851, is unprece-dented, and exhibits more forcibly than language

can depict the state of southern feeling.

Watchman Carey of the Eastern Station, was assaulted last night by a notorious rowdy named Michael German and stabbed in two places. The

llow was arrested.
Our State Penitentiary contains at this time 242 inmates, of which 221 are males and 21 fe-males; two of the latter only being white. Of the whole number, 122 (more than one half) are ne-groes. More than half of the criminals brought before our Courts are poor free negroes—who, as a population, are of the most degraded and mise-rable character.

Several hundred persons have been out digging Several hundred persons have been out tagging for the money stolen from Adams & Co.'s Express for three days past, but all without success.—
Childs, the robber, is "mum," and nothing can be got out of him. Our l'olice are totally at fault, but I perceive Officer A. M. C. Smith of your city here, employed to unravel the affair.

IAGO. here, employed to unravel the affair.

Paine's Light.

To the Editor of The Tribun Sin: Mr. Paine's letter, published in your paper of the 30th ult., contains some allusions to me calling for notice, especially from his statement "that he would answer your inquirer in such a way that, while truth only will be used, he will be

very much dissatisfied."

I do, Sir, feel much dissatistied, but not with the truth. It was to reach that I addressed Dr. Doremus, not Mr. Paine, and feel again compelled to call upon the former for information upon matters of fact, seeing that he was at Mr. Paine's workshop, found that " all was movable," and was "worked by them at their pleasure"-" all was taken to pieces that was required, and the water and the turpentine examined; and since, by his silence from the date of publication, he admits the statements of that letter. Perhaps he will inform an anxious public what parts of the apparatus were required to be taken to pieces at that visit; what portions of the same were examined; whether the magnets and connecting wires are veritable magnets and connecting wires, or he vessels, with condensed gas and a delivering tube; whether the turpentine was such in purity, or mixed with another bydrocarbon; and, if the latter case, whether that mixture was introduced previous to the passage of the hydrogen (!) through it, or was the result of the gas traversing it; was the evolution of the gas at the end of the wire of that steady character which ordinarily takes place under the circumstances described? Will Dr. Doremus inform the public what were the re-sults which he witnessed, for which he was at fault to account? The Dr. is made to say that the catalysed hydrogen was "without sufficient odor to render it saie." What is meant by that state-

Is the Dr. convinced by his visit that he saw a brilliant light produced as described, capable of illuminating this City, and cheaply produced? or

did he only see an amusing toy?

Mr. Paine is incorrect in attributing to the Committee who visited Worcester and reported unfavorably "that they would not believe that hydrogen could acquire a luminiterous quality by passing through turpentine." That fact has been known for some years, and tested both in Paris and London, and found to answer when the deliverage were was that. Then common sit, nitrogen. and even carbonic acid, yielded a brilliant light when blown over naptha. But in practice it can not be adopted on the large scale, as such volatile quids are readily deposited when the pipes are the misjortune to travel two or three hundred yards along a frozen street, it will be found minus

e turpentine when issuing from the jet. Mr. Paine is in error if he supposes me vocate for Gas Monopoly; I am for a good and a cheap light. I believe we could have good coal gas at 62 a thousand cubic feet, and resin gas tor vastly less, if there were a Gas Consumer's Company started; and we ought to have it. I have ever been of opinion that it is as much the duty of a Corporation to supply gas as water; it is as much a necessity to the city, and might be profitable to that body. If Mr. Paine's be a cheaper and a better light, let us have it; but while we are waiting, perhaps Dr. Doremus will emerge from behind the shield of Mr. Paine, and tell us what he saw at Worcester.

I am. Sir, yours with respect.
THOMAS ANTISELL, M. D.

Great Mechanical Improvement-A new use of the Boston Aqueduct.

Since the introduction and use of the Cochituate water in Boston, it became very necessary to as-certain precisely the quantity of water made use of daily by the large establishments in Boston, as the engineers and the owners could not agree as to the probable amount. Those having the water-works in charge, instead of waiting for accident to produce a machine suited to the purpose of measuring the water, sought among the mechanics in their employ and in the State, for one possessed of the skill most likely to succeed in the enter-prise. Mr. Samuel Huse, formerly a citizen of Newburyport, was selected for this undertaking. He has succeeded in producing an instrument

which admirably answers the purpose.

By the employment of this machine in Boston over most of the streets of which the water in the pipes has a head of from 80 to 100 feet, it has en discovered by Mr. Huse that the water would pass the meter or measurer with such force as to superadd an efficient power. He has per-fected, according to the statements of a correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, his invention and secured letters patent, and has set his meter operation for driving the printing press of a daily paper in Boston. Through a two inch lead pipe, a stream of Chochitaate water is introduced ters of the Bank had come to the conclusion to penaion off St. Victor, in consequence of his age into a meter which only occupies 24 square inches. The fall of water between the Boston and his increased liability to make serious mis-

reservoir and this meter is about a hundred feet. This two inch stream will discharge 80 gallons of water each minute, and in passing through the meter will give a motive power equal to what is called three horse power. This is more than sufficient for driving the press. It is less hazardous than a steam engine, requires no attention and is always in readiness. It can be used where steam engines would not be allowed.

This invention will be of immense service to

the various mechanical and manufacturing establishments in Boston, enabling many more of them than formerly to make use of this power in their various processes. The invention is one of much various produced mechanical interest, while to us, we must confess there is a trifle additional interest from the fact that it comes from a citizen of our native town.

> For The Daily Tribune. Straight Rallroads.

As The Tribune is the mouth piece, with which to express public wants; will it tell of this? That the public-not any particular section-want a straight and continuous line of railroad from Albany to Detroit. I doubt if there is a public want more pressing, or of greater magnitude. Let us see how this want has expressed itself. From Albany to Schenectady is good enough.

From Schenectady to Utica a company is organized to construct a new road on the south side of the Mohawk. A large share of the travel and freight which seeks the Mohawk valley, is from the south; and is much inconvenienced by crossing the Mohawk. The country north of the Mohawk, except a narrow strip, is a thinly peopled, barren wilderness. That on the south, is populous, highly fertile; and the new road can be made about five miles shorter than the present one. Those who have undertaken it have intorests there, and have the will and ability to carry it through, notwithstanding the suspicions "in some well-informed quarters," which appear in your market review of the 27th ult, that it is all a ruse. The men engaged in it are not interested in the present road, neither do they act for others, but for them allows.

but for themselves. but for themselves.

From Utica to Syracuse, there is no company formed, but a new, straight road is carnestly talked of; and some of the Directors of the new Mohawk valley road are determined to make Syracuse their terminus. In the first twenty miles out of Utica, seven miles are saved over the experience and the entire road can be miles out of Utica, seven miles are saved over the present route, and the entire road can be nearly on an air line, and of easy grade. On most of this route, as on the Mohawk, the population and fertility are on the south side of it. If this gap is not filled by the Mohawk Valley Company, I think it will be by a private company.

From Syracuse to Rochester a new, straight road, is being built, shortening the distance about twenty-eight miles. All right. From Rochester to Nisgara River, a Company have bought the Lockport Road, which is to be relaid and continued to Rochester on a very direct line.

ued to Rochester on a very direct line.

From Niagara River to Sandwich, opposite De-From Niagara River to Sandwich, opposite Detroit, the Canada Road, on the north shore of Lake Eric, is in progress. The distance is about two hundred miles—while around the south shore of the Lake it is over three hundred miles. I have thus presented a route from Albany to Detroit which will shorten the distance certainly one hundred and forty miles, and probably one hundred and fity—in which every link except that between Utica and Syracuse is positively undertaken, and with every prospect of success.

dertaken, and with every prospect of success.

Business demands a new, straight, thoroughfare through this State. The present roads are needed to accommodate the places for which they were built. Rome, Auburn, Geneva and Canan daigus, are not on the straight line; but they need Railroads—have got them—and can support them. The returns for 1850 show an increase of passengers from 1848; on the Utica and Schenectady Road, of 101,000; on the Syracuse and Utica, of 125,000; and on the Auburn and Rochester, of 107,000; an average increase of about 48 per cent

My tables do not give the freight returns, which would no doubt show a much larger increase.

There can hardly be a limit to it, if facilities increase proportionately. The traveling public gain by competition, and so does Uncle Sam, in the carrying of his mail-bags.

One word to stockholders of the Hudson River

Road. Have you not an immense interest in this project? By the completion of these direct lines, the Great Western travel can be brought from Detroit to Albany in six hours less time, and at Detroit to Albany in six hours less time, and at four or five dollars less expense per head than no w. Suppose these lines completed from Rochester, East. Travelers, at that point, have before them the two routes to Albany. One is very crooked, diverging into a dangerous proximity to the Eric Railroad, at Geneva; the other is direct, and about 40 miles shorter, saving two hours' time,

the south end of the Hudson River Road.

Water Decomposable.

The London Intellectual Repository for Decem ber has an article on Swedenborg's Principla-subject, WATER-which that great savan announced half a century before its acknowledged discovery to be "like air, capable of decomposition, and of becoming a constituent of all compound sub. stances." "What would be more absurd," asks the commentator, "than to proclaim that Water, by dissolution, forms solid salt, and becomes a part of the hard solid rock, or a part of the earth's minerals, vegetables and animals?" Yet nothing is more true than that such is the case. The housewife who purchases a pound of soap or a pound of alum, gets in exchange three-quarters of a pound of water in the first, and almost onehalf a pound of water in the second. If she buys a score weight of potatoes, she is literally obtaining 15 pounds' weight of water out of 20 pounds. If the butcher sends her 5 pounds of beef, 4 pounds thereof are water. And so on with the other substances. Even if we include the bones of the human body, only one-fourth of the whole is solid matter, chiefly the atomic parts of the atmosphere. Hence, the body of a man weighing 10 stone, is 7 stone of water and only 21 of solid material. Chemically speaking, he is pounds of carbon and nitrogen held in a state of diffusion by 54 palifulls of water. By these many quarts of water circulating in a fluid and solid state, warmth, suppleness and nutriment are transmitted to every atom and fibre of this won-

droas mechanism.

Berzelius, in recording this fact, justly remarks that "the living organism is to be regarded as a small mass diffused in water."

Concerning salt, it is asked, "What would be

the size of the saline matters constantly held in solution by the earth's seas, oceans, &c. ready for other uses, if they could be separated therefrom and held in a single block of a cubical form, like the form of a saline particle, or one having six faces at right angles to each other? If the spe-cific gravity of saline matter be taken at 12, and water at 10, and the cubic foot of water weighing 1,000 ounces, then the cubic foot of saline matter will weigh 1,800 ounces, or about 100 lbs. weight; so that the total number of cubic feet will be just o that of the tons of salt which have been in sluded in the amount above given, or from hundred thousand billions of cubic feet. However rude this estimate may be, it is considerably un-der the truth. A cubical block of salt formed from these saline ingredients to the extent above estimated, would exhibit a massive block of salt extending every way, on all sides, about 140 miles. Or, to present it in another form, it would exhibit an extensive continent of solid salt, whose superficial extent would cover the whole Europe, including its islands, sens, &c. and whose thickness would be the height of the very summit of Mont Blanc, the most elevated mountain on the surface of Europe.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL .- A space of lifteen miles in length, by four to five miles in width, situated in Moore and Chatham counties, North Carolina, bas been lately explored by Professor Johnson, who reports having found unmistakable signs of a deposit of the best kinds of bitaminous, semi-bituminous and authracite coal. He states that the deposits extend a distance of thirty miles, by four or five miles in width, embracing a space of about 150 square miles. It is said also that the deposits reach a depth of seven feet two inches, being greater than any like deposits in England.

Fredrika Bremer visited the Public Schools of New-Orleans on the 25th ult. by invitation of The Propellers on Lake Superior.

Extract from a priente letter to the Editor, dated
EAULE HARBOR, L. Sup., Nov. 21, 1866. We had a very heavy gale from the North and West on the 15th inst , while the Propeller Independence was at our wharf, taking on board the North West Mining Company's copper. Having shipped it, she left the dock to lie at anchor; but the wind blew so hard that she was almost blown on shore before she could anchor. She lay at an chor some time, trying her best to keep of shore, but her engine was inadequate, and she finally drifted ashore on the sand beach just weat of the Harber. She lost her rudder and a part of her screw in going ashore, but does not seem to be seriously damaged in her hull. She is now imbedded in the sand, and so high up that we can go along the land side of her dry shod. She is of course fast for the winter, and it will cost considerable to float her in the Spring. Her cargo

(copper) safe on shore.
Since I have been writing, the Propeller Napoleon has come in from the South, loaded with provisions and stores, which is a great relief to many companies, who were threatened with famine by her detention. There are fears for the safety of the Algonquin, as she was out in the blow of the 15th, on her way up the Lake. When the Napo-leon leaves we may bid farewell to our friends below for six or seven months. Yours,

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We learn from the Honesdale Democrat that Mr. E. White of that place has succeeded in constructing a furance by which glass is manufactured with no other fuel than anthracite coal. The result, adds the Democrat, is so completely satisfactory that Mr. J. M. Brookfield, the proprietor of the Glass works, has dismissed all his wood-choppers, intending as soon as the fires are extinguished for the coming senson, to rebuild his furnaces upon Mr. White's plan. Anthracite coal has never heretofore been used in any part of the world in the manufacture used in any part of the world in the munifacture of glass.

FIRES.-The engine house attached to the Salivan Railroad station, in Windsor, Vt. was de-stroyed by fire on the night of the 30th ult to-gether with a valuable engine... Tim Lowell Courier states that the loss by the burning of the dye house of the Merrimack Print Works in that city, on Friday morning, is estimated as high as \$30,000. In addition to the building, 1400 pieces of goods were consumed. The loss falls upon the combined Companies, who are an associated Mutual Insurance Company, by a recent act of the Levischitz. the Legis ature.

The English in Australia.

For ages Australia lay in its original condition, untrodden by the feet of white men. In 1770, Captain Cook, immortalized as a miniate of civilization, observed on the eastern coas: a harbor whose shores were covered with a variety of beautiful plants. He called the plane Botany Bay. To him it was endeared by associations of delight; to us its name is repulsive, as attached to a sink of crime. After this voyage, accounts of the unknown Southern land were accounts. of the unknown Southern land were circulated of the unknown Southern land were chemical through Europe. It was at this unhappy period that the oligarchy of England, blinded by selfish passion, abandoned her interests and lost the brightest lewel in her empire. The American brightest jewel in her empire. The American colonies, revolting under oppression, proclaimed their independence, and the mother State, having cast from her bosom the quest child she had nurtured, went forth again to seek a new home for her offspring in the waste places of the world.—

An American settlement was projected, for the her offspring in the waste places of the world.—
An Australian settlement was projected, for the reception of convicted criminals. An expedition was at once equipped. It consisted of two vessels of war, six transports, and three store-ships. On board were 506 male and 192 female convicts; 160 marines with their officers, and the usual complement of crews. Provisions, tools, implements, and materials were provided. Burdened with its load of crime, the squadron spread saif for the "Unknown Southern Land."

The expedition reached the shores of Australia in January, 1788. A sailor, named Jacason, dis-

The expedition reached the shores of Australia in January, 1788. A sailor, named Jacason, discovered through a gap in the line of cliffs the magnificent harbor named in honor of its discoverer. The situation was preferred to that of Bottany Bay: the boats were manned, and the people stepped out of them, literally under the shadow of a forest. All was wild and silent. The tents were pitched, an encampment was arranged, the ax and spade were set to work, and the English name and nation were for the first time es-tablished in Australia. On that distant shore, then clothed with dreary woods, there now stands the capital of a great colony, a prosperous city, embellished with beautiful structures, populous and rich, and stamped with the impress of civili-zation. Scarcely sixty two years, therefore, have elapsed since the birth of a colony now outrival-ing, in the rapid growth of its importance, every

other in the world.

But New South Wales did not spring -it strag But New South Wales did not spring—it strog-gled into prosperity. The early years of its exist-ence were full of trouble. The qualities of the soil were not understood; the crops were scanty; the convicts were idle and greedy; the military were insubordinate; supplies arrived at distant intervals, and the hopes of the settlers were de-pressed by the dread of famine. Scarcity and disease made havoc among them, and before four months had passed, a gallows cast its ill omened shadow over the birth place of Sydney. A youth, only seventeen years of age, stained the infant city with crime, and was cut off "in the land of nise" by the hands of the bangman. Another promise" by the hands of the hangman. Another miserable creature, during a time of want, swallowed eight pounds of flour cakes at a meal, and died of surfeit. Others, sharing the ignorance of more educated classes in England, conceived the more educated classes in England, conceived the idea of escape by traveling overland to China. They started on their journey, and were never more heard of. Probably they were killed by the natives; but possibly, also, some became domesticated among them, and relapsed into the savage state of life. Recently, it is well known, some saliors did so, on the coast above Moreton Bay. The colony struggled for existence during many

A settlement was founded at Norfolk Island, to relieve Sydney from some of its convict population; but, in spite of every exertion, the century drew to a close while New South Wales was in the most unpromising condition. Defuded by dreams of sudden fortune, many spent their time in an unprofitable search for gold. One of the in an unprofitable search for gold. One of the convicts, noticing the passion of his companions, resolved to profit by it. With a guinea and the passion by the profit of orc, and declared he had found it near the hills. The fraud was detected; instead of the reward he looked for, the former received a flogging, and, afterward committing a more serious offense, ended his life on the scaffold. A contrast between the condition of the colony during the first years of its establishment with its present state, displays a remarkable result. Four years after the landing at Port Jackson, the public stock consisted of one aged stallion, two colts, sixteen cows, two calves, one ram, fifty ewes, six lambs, one boar, fourteen one ram, fifty ewes, six lambs, one boar, fourteen sows, and twenty-two pigs. At Parametta, near Sydney, there were three hundred acres cultivated with Indian corn, forty-four with wheat, six with barley, one with oats, four with vines, and eighty-six laid out in gardens, beside accenteen belonging to the soldiers.

In all, therefore, there were 118 animals fed, and 458 acres tilled. Before 1835, about 17,000,000 lbs. of wool had been shipped for a New South Wales, which now contains about 1,000,000

sheep, more than 100,000 horses, nearly cattle, and pigs boyond calculation. Abo 33,000 sheep, and 10,000 cattle are slaughtered sanually, producing more than 20,000 cwt of tallow. 180,000 acres are under cultivation; they coduce nearly 2,000,000 bushels of grain, and in 60,000 tuns of potatoes, tobacco and hay such small beginnings has New South Wales risen to this position. A sketch of its extent and resources may explain the rapid progress

MARVELS OF THE CORNISH MINES - Some of the mines are truly grand undertakings. The consolidated mines, the largest of the Cornish group, employ upward of 3,000 persons. One of its engines pumps water from a direct depth of 1,600 feet, the weight of the pumping apparatus alone being upward of 500 tuns; the pumping-rod is 1,740 feet long, and it raises about 2,000,000 gallons of water in a week, from a depth equal to five times the hight of St. Paul's. These are, undeed, wonders to marvel at! The consolidated and united mines, both belonging to one company, are stated to have used the following vast quantities of materials in a yea?: Coals, 15,270 tunt; candles, 132,144 lb; gunpowder, 82,000 lb; leather, straps, &c. 13,493 lb; pick and shovel handles, 16,698 dozens. Sir Charles Lemon has estimated that, in the whole of the Cornish mines, ±13,000 worth of gunpowder is used annually; that the timber employed in the under ground works equals the growth of 140 square miles of Norwes an for-est; and that 37,000,000 tuns of water are raised anaually from the mines.

I securi rune F